

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:52:16 ON 28 JUN 2001)

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 16:52:37 ON 28 JUN 2001

E PEAK J/AU

L1 10 S E3-10 AND CHLOR?

L2 0 S E3-10 AND CLO2

L3 2 S L1 AND DIOXIDE

L4 15 S E3-10 AND (WATER OR H2O)

L5 13 S L4 NOT L1

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:56:53 ON 28 JUN 2001

L6 1 S 314-13-6

L7 1 S 915-67-3

E LISSAMINE GREEN/CN

L8 1 S E7

L9 46 S LISSAMINE

L10 18 S L9 AND AZO

L11 12 S L10 AND NAPHTH?

L12 1 S CHLORINE DIOXIDE/CN

SEL NAME 112 1

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 17:05:13 ON 28 JUN 2001

L13 8469 S L12 OR E1-25 OR CLO2 OR OCLO

L14 2384 S L11, L6

L15 6 S L13 AND L14

=> d l15 bib, ab 1-6

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CA COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 115:222269 CA

TI Acid Yellow 17 as a spectrophotometric reagent for the determination of low concentrations of residual free chlorine

AU Chiswell, Barry; O'Halloran, Kelvin R.

CS Chem. Dep., Univ. Queensland, St. Lucia, 4072, Australia

SO Anal. Chim. Acta (1991), 249(2), 519-24

AB Recommended spectrophotometric procedures for chlorine are investigated and are found to have significant disadvantages, thus a new method for the spectrophotometric detn. of free chlorine in the presence of other chlorine species, viz, chlorine dioxide, chlorite, chlorate and combined chlorine, based on Acid Yellow 17, has been developed. Only chlorine dioxide interferes. The detection limit is 50 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> for free chlorine, and the calibration graph is linear up to at least 1.0 µg mL<sup>-1</sup>. Cyclic voltammetry has been used to explain the findings of the spectrophotometric work.

=> log y

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 17:08:25 ON 28 JUN 2001